

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th March 1914.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—concluded.	
Russo-German complication in Persia ...	207	"Appointment of Europeans in the Indian Educational Service" ...	210
Shuja-ud-Dowlah and Persian Elections ...	ib.	"Higher teaching through the medium of the vernacular" ...	ib.
Belgians in Persia ...	ib.	"Education"—Primary Education ...	211
Salvation of Persia ...	ib.	"No room" (Europeans as Headmasters of Schools) ...	ib.
		"Village <i>pathshalas</i> " ...	ib.
		"The health of students" ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
(a)—Police—		"The Sanitary Conference" ...	
"Confessions of Prisoners" ...	208		211
"Harassing ways of detective police officers" ...	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
Arrest of Swami Dayananda's disciples ...	ib.	"A proposal of ours regarding the Bengal Tenancy Act" ...	211
House-searches ...	ib.	Occupancy rights ...	212
"A sad incident at Sambalpur:" Native shot dead by a European lad ...	ib.	"The land problem in India" ...	ib.
"Kidnapping a woman" ...	ib.	"Settlement in Midnapore" ...	ib.
Oppression by Ranaghat zamindars for cow-slaughter ...	209	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Indifference of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company ...	
"A strange case"—a criminal case in the Nadia district ...	209	A railway complaint ...	ib.
(c)—Jails—		"A deed of the Public Works Department." Wanted removal of a sunken sluice gate ...	ib.
Nil.		Shortage of coal wagons ...	ib.
(d)—Education—		(h)—General—	
"Sanskrit education and the Governor" ...	209	Royal Commission ...	213
"His Excellency Lord Carmichael's speech in Bengali" ...	ib.	Mr. Luby's promotion ...	214
"The Sanskrit Convocation" ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
"The Vice-Chancellor (of the Calcutta University)" ...	210	The Delhi estimate ...	ib.
"The Vice-Chancellorship of the University" ...	ib.	Laws in England and in India ...	ib.
"A few queries"—Srigopal Basu Mallik Lecturership ...	ib.	"The Dalaman Math and the Government" ...	ib.
"Tapoban"—a Bengali text-book ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
"Religious and moral education in schools" ...	ib.	"Bengal Vairagis and the <i>Sanjivani</i> " ...	215
"Religious and moral education in Bihar" ...	ib.	Railway Policy ...	ib.
		"Excise Revenue" in Bihar and Orissa ...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

PAGE.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

"Government relief in Contai" ... 215

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"Party spirit" in England... 215

"Co-operative Credit Societies" ... *ib.*"Profit and loss"—The necessity of officials know-
ing vernacular dialects ... *ib.*The *Pioneer* and the Indian Medical Service
appointments ... 216Marriage dowry ... *ib.*

PAGE.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Biz Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihasik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabarta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	200
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	...
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
22	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	.....	.....
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	...
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	480
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagechi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	960
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Saddar, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu	.....
53	"Byabasayi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	.....
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	400
58	"Chikitsa Prasas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Paresch Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

Circulation.

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
480	61 "Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji ...	1,000
453	62 "Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
800	63 "Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
625	64 "Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
19,000	65 "Devalya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
550	66 "Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,300
12,000	67 "Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
800	68 "Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
450	69 "Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	.....	.....
250	70 "Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
1,000	71 "Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
300	72 "Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
960	73 "Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
325	74 "Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
1,500	75 "Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
600	76 "Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
150	77 "Habul-Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	500
1,000	78 "Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
625	79 "Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
800	80 "Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
About 500	81 "Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
1,000	82 "Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
.....	83 "Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
.....	84 "Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
500 to 700	85 "Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
800	86 "Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
500	87 "Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ..	1,000
400	88 "Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 33 years.	700
1,000	89 "Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
500	90 "Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 800

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91	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do ...	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore ...	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,500
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kahini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
106	"Krishak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt ...	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,200
115	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,600
116	"Manbhum" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200

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		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
1,400	120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
300	121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
600	122	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
500	123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
1,600	124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur	Monthly ...	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
2,000	125	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
500	126	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
350	127	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
500	128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
125	129	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
500	130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
500	131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
750	132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
500	133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
700	134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ..	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
1,000	135	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
600	136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
400	137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
200	138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
1,000	139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
200	140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das ...	500
350	141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
1,100	142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly ...	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
1,000	143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200
About 500	144	"Prajapati" (P)...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
	145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
400	146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
600	147	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
	148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Weekly ...	.....	.....
200	149	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
150	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506	186
151	"Prativa" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly...	750	186
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Mukherji ...	500	186
153	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000	187
154	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A. ...	300	188
155	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250	189
156	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200	189
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia ...	Weekly ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700	190
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300	191
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400	192
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500	193
161	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	.....	200	194
162	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200	195
163	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500	196
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800	197
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500	198
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years,	1,000	199
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700	200
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450	201
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	.....	202
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	700	203
171	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das ...	200	204
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300	205
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years,	450	206
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300	207
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000	208
176	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400	209
177	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200	210
178	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	211
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	500	212
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgaohia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	.....	213
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400	214
182	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 43 years.	400	215
183	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	200	216

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
506	184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
750	185	"Sourava" ..	Mymensingh	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar	.....
500	186	"Siksha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.	200
5,000	187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	125
300	188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
250	189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
200	190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
About 700	191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar	800
300	192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
400	193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	750
500	194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
200	195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
1,500	196	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj	Do.	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
1,800	197	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
500	198	"Surhid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
1,000	199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
700	200	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
450	201	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
...	202	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
700	203	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
200	204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
300	205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
6,000	206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others	300
400	207	"Tara" (P) ...	Do.	Irregular	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years	250
200	208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
...	209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
500	210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
.....	211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
400	212	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
400	213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
200	214	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti	100
	215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
216	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do. ...	Do	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar ...	500
222	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...	900
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath ...	750
224	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick ...	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Monthly	.....	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
228	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah ...	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	G. C. Basu ...	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
236	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do.	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta ..	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A. ...	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla ...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
<i>Assam.</i>					
244	"Achikni Ripeng" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	E. G. Phillips ...	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	.....	.....

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Hindi.</i>				
150	246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
1,500	247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
3,000 to 10,000	248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobes, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
250	249	"Chota Nagpur Dnt Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
100	250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
500	251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
900	252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
750	253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
300	254	"Manoranjana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
600	255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	B. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
.....	256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 87 years.	1,000
700	257	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
1,000	258	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
1,000		<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
100	259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
.....		<i>Persian.</i>				
300	260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
600		<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
.....	261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
500	262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	S. T. Jones ...	500
1,200	263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
700		<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
600	264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
.....		<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
300	265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
500	266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
1,300		<i>Urdu.</i>				
550	267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
	268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaladdin, Muhammadan ...	700
	269	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
400	270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasilul Wahab.	.....

*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st
December 1913.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Prabahini"	Calcutta ..	Weekly ...	Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin.	... ..

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February quotes from the German papers reports regarding the complications which have arisen between Russia and Germany regarding the closing of the Julfa Tabriz and Khorasan Caravan post to the Germans. Next to Germany Austria and Italy are interested in this question, and they have joined hands with Germany on this point. It hopes that England which has got an extensive trade passing through this route, and which is at present unable to openly declare itself against the step which Russia has taken, will ultimately help Germany and other Powers.

Russo-German complication in Persia.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 23rd, 1914.

2. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February learns that Nasir-ul-Malk Naib-ul-Sultanet has intimated to the Russian ambassador that as Shuja-ud-Dowlah, Governor of Tabriz, considers himself under the protection of Russia and is opposing election of representatives, the Persian Government wants to remove him, and that the Consul at Tabriz may be instructed to tell him that the Russian Government has no sympathy with him, and that the Russian ambassador has agreed to this. If after this Shuja-ud-Dowlah delays in carrying out the order of the Minister of the Interior he should be at once removed, or if he raises a rebellion the Government can very easily bring him under subjection, as eight men out of every ten in Tabriz are opposed to him. He solely relied on the protection of Russia which has now been removed. But all the same it is plain that so long as Shuja-ud-Dowlah is in Tabriz elections are impossible.

Shuja-ud-Dowlah and Persian Elections.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS,
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 23rd, 1914.

3. In the course of an article entitled Monsieur Mer Nard, Treasurer-General of Persia, written by "one who knows" from Paris, the *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February says that at the time Monsieur Nooz (Belgian) came to Persia, some people who knew about the ways and methods of the Belgians gave warning of it beforehand. The Belgians had already shown their methods in Siam, which country they wanted to bring under the sway of the Europeans. Considering the future of the country the statesmen of Siam, which now threatens to become another unique Empire in Asia after Japan, rooted out the Belgians from their country and dismissed them from service.

Belgians in Persia.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS,
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 23rd, 1914.

It goes on to say that opposition of Mer Nard to Shuster, the American, needs no comment. It was directed towards depriving Persia of the services of this wise and independent man so that the revenues of Persia might pour into the treasuries of Russia and England.

It notes that Monsieur Nooz (who was once very poor is now living in Europe like an English Lord or French Count on the millions which were drawn from the very blood of the Persians, whether by foul means or fair it need not be stated.

The aim of the Belgians has been mainly directed towards the larger employment of their poor countrymen so that they may co-operate with them. And, so far as they are able, they also appoint Jews of Baghdad and Armenians to high positions in preference to Persians.

In conclusion, it says that Monsieur Mer Nard, the present Treasurer-General, who is thinking of going to Europe, must be made to declare how much of the revenues of Persia during these lean years has been misappropriated, though it is clear that we cannot get the money back from him. It will serve to show to our neighbours what sort of servants they appoint for us, so that in future there will be no excuse for making such appointments.

4. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd February has got an article entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it suggests that for the salvation of Persians there should be (a) gymnasiums in every centre throughout Persia where people may learn the art of war; (b) there should be established political and mercantile relationship between Afghanistan, Turkey,

Salvation of Persia.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS,
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 23rd, 1914.

Japan and the Republic of China; (c) a Turkish general should be appointed as Commander-in-Chief of Persian forces; (d) the Persians being a Moslem people should not allow themselves the needless luxury of putting on European dress; (e) they should translate into their own language European books on every question so that they may be well informed and may not fall into mistakes.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

5. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February suggests that in order to prevent extortion of confessions, the following procedure should be adopted:—

"Confessions of prisoners." After arrest the prisoner should at once be taken by the police to a Magistrate. The Magistrate should then take over charge of the prisoner from the police and send him to a prison where no police officer should ever be allowed entry. Within 48 hours from the time of the prisoner's admission into jail the Magistrate should record his confession in the presence of his legal adviser.

Unless this is done no amount of amendment of the existing law will prevent extortion of confessions.

BANGARATNA,
Feb. 23rd, 1914.

6. The *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 23rd February learns from the *Common Weal* newspaper that a large number of detective police officers are now-a-days moving about throughout India in the garb of Sannyasis and harassing every newcomer in a place of pilgrimage with all sorts of questions, if he happens to be a Mahratti, a Bengali or a Panjabi. If this state of things goes on it will become difficult for people to distinguish between a real Sannyasi and a detective officer. This will create a panic in the public mind.

7. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 15th February takes severe exception to the conduct of the police in arresting and harassing without any cause the many highly respectable people who had met at Dacca to accord Swami Dayananda a welcome out of jail. The practice of arresting people without any evidence of their guilt is a disgrace to the Indian police and the Government.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 15th, 1914.

Arrest of Swami Dayananda's disciples.

NAYAK,
March 2nd, 1914.

8. Referring to the recent search of the house of Mr. Jogendra Nath Chaudhuri, an Advocate of Allahabad, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March writes:—

House-searches. Such indiscriminate house-searches are doing immense harm to the country. If the houses of well-known and respectable persons are searched the public will naturally think that, however high an Indian's position may be, and however pious he may be, the Government do not trust him. And is it not sheer insanity to expect the people to be loyal if you do not trust them? In the recent house-search at Allahabad would it have done any harm to anybody if the owner of the house were questioned by the police regarding the presence of incriminating articles at his house?

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

9. We, writes the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February, learn from a trustworthy source that some time ago a native was killed by a shot from a European boy's gun within the precincts of the Sambalpur Court. It is a matter of great wonder that nothing further has been heard of the matter. We want to know whether a sifting enquiry was made into the matter, and if so, to what effect.

10. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th February reports that about two weeks ago Jasoda, wife of one Mahadev Sil of Chilbari, a village some two miles from Tangail, went to a tank near her house one evening, when she was kidnapped by some Musalman goondas. Jasoda's cries brought a number of her neighbours to the spot, but they could find no trace of her or her kidnappers. So far no clue as

NAYAK,
Feb. 24th, 1914.

"Kidnapping a woman."

to her whereabouts has been obtained. The case is by no means a solitary one as several similar incidents have happened in the locality during the last few months. The paper, therefore, requests the Government to take steps for getting the culprits arrested and severely punished.

11. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that the Pal Chaudhuri zamindars of Ranaght are still continuing to oppress the Musalmans of the neighbouring village Shrinathpur on account of one of them, named Shaikh Ujir Ali, having sacrificed cows on the occasion of the last Bakr-Id. They are not allowed to sell articles or make purchases in the local market.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th February draws the attention of Lord Carmichael to the case in which five men, Hazari Biswas and others, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the District Judge of Nadia on charges of rioting and causing hurt. The men appealed to the High Court where Justices Imam and Chapman found the proceedings in the District Court irregular and ordered a retrial. Immediately the case was taken up for the second time the Public Prosecutor withdrew the charges against the accused persons.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

Now who is responsible for the irregularity of the proceedings in the District Judge's Court? And who is responsible for the trouble and harassment caused to the accused persons in consequence of the Government pleader having wrongly instituted and supported charges against them?

(d)—Education.

13. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th February says that Lord Carmichael's speech delivered at the Sanskrit Examination Convocation should be written in letters of gold. We, continues the writer, have no further remark to make regarding the speech save that one who merely says that Sanskrit is an ancient and sweet language does not do full justice to it. Moreover, Sanskrit literature is not merely a literature of theology and philosophy, but contains a hidden store of science which, if revealed, can make the world take strides in the domain of science. Above all, if the system of education, the system of building the character of man, which Sanskrit literature contains, is now revived, the Indians can be saved from the evils which English education has produced among them.

NAYAK,
Feb. 25th, 1914.

14. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February is very pleased that His Excellency Lord Carmichael spoke in Bengali at the recent Sanskrit Convocation and writes:—

ANANDA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

Has anybody ever seen any English ruler speaking so sweetly to the people of this country and in their own language? Lord Carmichael possesses a noble heart, and we are sure that the eagerness which His Excellency shows to mix with the people will do no end of good to the country. Indeed, it is sound statesmanship for a ruler to make himself intimately acquainted with the language, manners and customs of the people. Lord Carmichael's noble example will teach a wholesome lesson to those anglicised Indians who hate to speak their own mother-tongue and adopt European dress and prove to them that these are things to be prized and not despised.

15. Referring to Lord Carmichael's speech in the Sanskrit Examination Convocation, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th February says:—

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

The speech proves that His Excellency is an admirer of Sanskrit. We, therefore, make bold to ask him to carefully consider whether the mode in

which Sanskrit education is being cultivated and Sanskrit examinations are being held is likely to further or injure its cause.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
Feb. 26th, 1914.

16. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February approves of the rumoured appointment of Dr. Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for six months, but doubts whether he will be able to give much proof of his great abilities during this short period. If it be true that Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee has not been permanently appointed to the post because he is not willing to accept the office on account of ill-health, the paper suggests that Dr. Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari should be made the permanent Vice-Chancellor and that Sir Ashutosh should be appointed either as a Member of the Imperial Executive Council or as the Member for education.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

17. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February is extremely glad to hear that Bebu Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and says that he is eminently fit for this high and responsible post by virtue of education, ability, honesty and social position. The writer, however, regrets to hear that the post will be given him for only a short period.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

18. Referring to the article already reported (see Report of Native Papers, dated the 28th February, paragraph 21) on the appointment of a lecturer for the Srigopal Basu Mallik Lecturership under the Calcutta University, a correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February asks who is this Kanjilal for whom the Syndicate is fighting so hard? Is he not related to Babu Jadunath Kanjilal, one of whose relatives married a widowed daughter of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee? Is he not the same Kanjilal who used to live in the same house with Pandit Rajendra Chandra Vidyabhushan, a great protégé of Sir Ashutosh?

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

19. In the course of a long article, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February criticises the book "Tapoban," prescribed as a text-book in Bengali for the B. A. students of the Calcutta University, as one in which greater attention has been given to euphony than to sense and quotes examples in support of its contention.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

20. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th February is sorry that Babu Devendra Sen of the Bihar National College and Babu Satis Chandra Chakrabarti of the Rammohan Ray Seminary have not been selected as members of the committee formed in Bihar for considering the means of imparting religious and moral instruction in the schools of that province.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February takes exception to the appointment of more Christians than Hindus on the committee which the Government of Bihar and Orissa has formed to consider the means of introducing a system of religious and moral education in schools, although Hindus form the largest part and Christians the smallest part of the population of the province.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th February takes exception to the appointment of Mr. W. W. T. Moore as Professor of Mathematics in the Patna College and in the Indian Educational Service, in supersession of what the paper thinks the superior claims of Mr. D. N. Mallik.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 25th, 1914.

23. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 25th February takes exception to the remarks which the *Statesman* has made in criticising Mr. P. D. Anderson's Essay on the Future of Indian Vernaculars. It remarks that the present educational system is so bad that nothing good can come out of it. Indian youths become listless and their life energy is sapped, and they are fit for nothing except eking out a livelihood.

In conclusion, it says that teaching should be imparted through the medium of the mother-tongue.

24. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th February says that the main cause why people do not care for Primary Education is that it does not teach any useful thing. We, continues the writer, have said that in this country the cultivator's son should be taught the art of cultivation, the carpenter's son should be taught carpentry, and so on.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

25. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th February writes:—
"No room." (Europeans as Headmasters of Schools.) We find that Indians are gradually being ousted from the headmasterships of schools. Babu Dinanath Bose has been serving in the Serampore Collegiate School for quite a long time with great credit. But in spite of that the Government is compelling the school authorities to appoint a European as headmaster of the institution. We fail to see how a European, who will be a total stranger, will be able to do work as headmaster of the school better than an experienced Indian teacher.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

26. A teacher writes to the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 20th February complaining of the poor grants-in-aid which village *pathsalas* receive from the Government, and says:—

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 20th, 1914.

The monthly aids which *pathsalas* receive from the Government range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per month, and the fees paid by students never exceed Rs. 5 per month. This total amount of Rs. 7 can never be said to be an adequate income for a teacher with a family of, perhaps, five members. Besides, *pathsalas* do not now receive the rewards and monthly aids they used to get before. Their condition is, therefore, becoming more and more miserable.

27. A correspondent to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 26th February considers it a great pity that the majority of the students of Bengal suffer from indigestion and thus fall an easy prey to many a disease which indigestion leads to. The cause of this is their violating even the elementary laws of health, and the correspondent considers the present system of education as responsible for this. The writer is in favour of the ancient practice of holding schools in the morning, and in the afternoon, leaving the middle part of the day for rest. The practice is still in vogue in many villages and in those places students enjoy very good health. True, the present system has been introduced from Europe where students are all healthy and robust. But, says the writer, India is not Europe, and what is good for a cold country like Europe cannot be good for the tropical climate of India. In India the middle part of the day is the worst time for work, and the Indian student has to rush to school at this very time after eating a heavy meal. The writer, therefore, suggests that the ancient practice should be revived.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

28. The *Bangaratna* [Krishnagar] of the 23rd February ridicules the opinion expressed by Drs. Bentby and Rogers in the Indian Sanitary Conference, that it is not necessary to clear the jungles of Bengal villages for suppressing malaria in them. It is well-known to everybody that in most villages in Bengal there are thoroughly useless jungles which only provide shelter to snakes and wild animals and breed insanitation. People will never object to their being cleared. They will, however, object if in the name of clearing jungles Government proceeds to cut down their orchards, bamboo groves and so forth.

BANGARATNA,
Feb. 23rd, 1914.

Dr. Bentby's proposal that malaria can be easily checked by congregating the inhabitants of many villages together is most fantastic, for if people object to jungles being cleared, will they not object to leaving their homes and everything and taking up their residence in some other place?

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

29. A correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February complains that Babu Panchanan Bhattacharyya, zamindar, Taluk Dihi Dubra under the Chakdaha thana in the Nadia district, has been

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

"A proposal of ours regarding the Bengal Tenancy Act."

committing terrible oppression on his tenants by forfeiting their *jot* rights, and forcibly realizing from them extra sums of money on various pretexts for himself, his officers, peons, and so forth. Government is prayed to pass a law giving tenants the right of transferring *jot* rights.

PRASUN,
Feb. 20th, 1914.

30. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 20th February writes:—

Occupancy rights.

By far the majority of the peasants cultivate only twenty or twenty-five bighas of land, and the outturn never suffices to find them even the bare necessities of life. The result is that they soon fall into a state of abject misery. They cannot raise any money on these lands by sale or mortgage, for they do not possess the right of transferring the lands they cultivate. They do not care to work hard for improving these lands, for they know that they do not really belong to them. We, therefore, pray to the Government to protect the rights of cultivators, for upon their welfare depends the welfare of the country.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

31. Referring to Mr. Montagu's recent speech at the Liberal Colonial Club, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes:—

"The land problem in India."

However glowing may be the tribute which Mr. Montagu chooses to pay to the land law of India, the people of this country are not at all satisfied with it. Mr. Montagu may describe the situation to a few Englishmen in very bright colours, but Indians think of it far otherwise. The existence of the permanent settlement in Bengal saves the people of this province from a good deal of trouble. In Bengal the zamindar cannot lord it over the raiyats any more but is rather in constant fear of their rising against him. But the state of things is quite different in the other provinces, where the land all belongs to the Government as *khas mahals* and where the raiyat does not at the time of enhancement of rents receive any consideration for the improvements he may have effected in the land which he is in occupation of. There is no means of the public knowing the principle upon which the enhancement of rents is based, nor has the Government as yet carried out the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission in this matter. It is, indeed, a pity that while there is nothing to prevent the rents of *khas mahal* lands from being enhanced, the powers of the zamindars should be narrowed by divers laws and rules. One fails to find any justification for the way in which rents are increased in *khas mahals*; and the fact that in times of famine it is the raiyats of *khas mahal* lands who suffer the worst shows that the system of enhancing rents is not at all proper.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

32. Writing in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February, Ashutosh Jana of Birulia complains that Settlement Officers

"Settlement in Midnapore."

are in the habit of setting down *bhagchasis* as tenure-holders in their records. Under clause 5 of section 50 of the Bengal Tenancy Act a tenant is to be considered a tenure holder only if he holds more than 100 bighas of land. But Settlement Officers consider as tenure-holders all tenants who hold more than 50 bighas of land. This is the manner in which settlement work is going on in the Tamluk subdivision. Settlement Officers are inciting *bhagchasis* to claim the right of permanent settlement. In the *khas mahals* this has given rise to endless litigation between real tenants and *bhagchasis*, and its immediate result has been that their standing crops have perished in fields because both claimed absolute right to them. Government is now requested to see that the same thing does not occur in the decennially settled *mal* als. Here are two kinds of tenants, *mal* tenants and *jai* tenants. There are many *mal* tenants who themselves living on *mal* lands, have bought lands gradually from others and come to own more than 100 bighas of land. They cannot be held tenure-holders under the Bengal Tenancy Act. This view may be supported by many judgments of the High Court. As regards *Jalpai mahals*, the tenants who have taken lands for personal cultivation should be considered as raiyats. A good deal of subsequent litigation will be avoided if care be now taken to ascertain for what purpose lands were taken by a tenant.

In the decennially settled *mal* als the work of survey has ended and officers are now preparing records. In this connection *khanapuri* officers are trying to compel raiyats to sign the *khewat* record which is only for tenure-holders and not for raiyats, and are threatening them with heavy fines in the event

of their refusal to do so. Rule 247 of the Bengal Survey Manual, however, says, "When there is any doubt as to whether a tenancy is a raiyati holding or a tenure, regard should be paid to the provisions of section 5 of the Bengal Tenancy Act."

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

33. The *Navabanga* [Chandpur] of the 16th February makes the following complaints against the management of the Assam-Bengal Railway:—

NAVABANGA,
Feb. 16th, 1914.

Indifference of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company.

(1) Trains halt at the Kalibari Station for a very short time, sometimes for only one minute. Passengers cannot, therefore, often get into them. The doors of all carriages also are not always kept unlocked, so that passengers have often to huddle together in a few carriages.

(2) There are no waiting rooms and no arrangement for supplying passengers with drinking water at many stations, as, for instance, at the Bhingra Station.

(3) At many places there are no gates in the railway fence for animals and carts to cross the railway line. The railway authorities were petitioned in this matter, but as yet to no effect.

(4) The culverts in the railway embankment are too small to give a free drainage to water. This has been causing injury to crops and health.

34. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th February complains of the inconvenience felt by the public owing to the absence of proper platforms at the railway station at Kushtia.

NAYAK,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

A railway complaint.

The arrangements at the adjoining steamer ghat are also very bad. The place is badly lighted and the so-called bridge across which passengers have to cross a pit some twelve feet in depth is a most rickety thing. The paper invites the attention of the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities to the matter, and request the Manager of the Railway to pay a visit of inspection to Kushtia.

35. The *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* [Diamond Harbour] of the 28th February says:—

DIAMOND HARBOUR
HITAISHI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

"A deed of the Public Works Department." Wanted removal of a sunken sluice gate

There is a cross-dam, near Bendal, in the eastern part of the *khal* which passes from Sarisha to the Magrahât drainage canal through the villages Nabasan, Nasas and so forth. Formerly this cross-dam used to be cut open whenever necessary for drainage. A few years ago Government opened out a sub-channel from a point a short distance west of this cross-dam, joined it with the drainage canal and put a sluice-gate in it. This sluice-gate later became useless on account of the construction of a sluice and lock-gate at Diamond Harbour. The Public Works Department has, therefore, broken it down. But as the broken gate has not been removed, it is lying under water and often causing boats to sink by striking against it. The authorities are requested to remove this dangerous thing from the place.

36. A correspondent writes to the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 27th February complaining of the great inconvenience and loss suffered by the owners of small collieries at Kali-pahari for the want of wagons. The East Indian Railway authorities supplied these collieries with wagons only for ten days during the month of February. This shortage of supply inflicts a great loss upon Indian mine-owners, for European proprietors who own large mines are supplied with fifty wagons at a time and can thus make large profits. European mine-owners have an association of their own which fights their cause. But Indian proprietors have no such thing, nor do the Government or the Railway authorities take any interest in their welfare. So they are gradually moving towards the path of ruin.

SAMAY,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

Shortage of coal wagons.

(h)—*General.*

37. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th February remarks that the Indians do not believe that anything tangible will result from the Royal Commission.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

Royal Commission.

It will meet the same fate which has befallen other Commissions. It appears that whenever people have pressed for certain reforms and the Government have wanted to avoid granting them, they have appointed these Commissions. This is not, however, true in every case. If the people, however, have lost their confidence in these Commissions, it is not their fault at all.

It then goes on to urge the abolition of the so-called Imperial and Provincial grades, as in its opinion the distinction seems to be based on colour. As long as this will continue it will cause irritation and will produce a good deal of unrest.

Referring to the salaries given to Europeans and Indians, respectively, it says that it is, indeed, very strange that the Europeans who are occupying those posts which by right ought to go to Indians are not satisfied with the salaries they are drawing. Their greed is increasing day by day. All the European witnesses before the Commission had only one tale to tell, namely, the lowness of the salary they get and the heavy duties they have to perform. The question is when highly paid officers are unable to meet the cost of living, how can Indians who draw not even one-fourth of the salary drawn by them continue to meet the higher cost of living? It further notes that while a European has got to support a wife and a few children, an Indian has to support a family consisting of not less than 15 members. In spite of this the Europeans think that Indians can somehow make the two ends meet on a small salary.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th February comments on the promotion of Mr. Luby from a Joint-Magistrateship to a Deputy Commissionership.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

39. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th February takes exception to Mr. Luby's promotion to the Deputy Commissionership of Palamau immediately after the complaint of

incivility made against him in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. A mother is often found to be most affectionate to her naughtiest child.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

40. Referring to the reply given in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for India to Sir Charles Hunter's question regarding the cost of building

the new City of Delhi, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes:—

We cannot support the wasting of such a large sum as forty-two crores of rupees over building a number of houses in Delhi, considering that this amount might have been more properly spent in improving the sanitation of the country. But then who cares to listen to us?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

41. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] remarks that though the British Government asserts that the laws obtaining in India and in England are identical, it is not exactly

so. In England the Crown is debarred from appealing against the decision of the circuit judges acquitting an accused person. In India, however, the Crown has that right which it exercises. It quotes instances in which such conviction has been obtained by the Government, including cases in which sentences of capital punishment have been so obtained. It asks if there is no necessity for amending such laws.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

42. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th February gives a history of the Dalaman Math in the Rai

"The Dalaman Math and the Government" Bareilly district, and says that a grave miscarriage of justice has been done by law courts in rejecting

Mohunt Krishnadayal's claim to it. Government has taken possession of the Math on the ground that there is no lawful claimant to it. The Hindu community of the United Provinces petitioned the Government against this decision, but to no effect. The Mohunt has at last submitted a petition to the Viceroy on behalf of his own community of Saunyas, and this petition is now under consideration. It is hoped that His Excellency will be pleased to favourably consider the Mohunt's prayer.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

43. Writing on the subject mentioned above the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February hopes that the Government will do justice to the Mohunt of the

Dalaman Math. The Math cannot under Act XX of 1883 be the property of the Government, and though the Mohunt has lost his case even in the Privy Council the paper does not think that he ought to be kept out of his rights.

44. Babu Guruprasanna Das Vaishnava of Sajnarkhila, Sherpore, writes to the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, taking exception to the opinion expressed, if the *Sanjivani* is to be believed, by the Census Commissioner that the Vairagis of Bengal are not Hindus, and says that it is not just to describe them as non-Hindus, and thus hurt their feelings.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

45. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 27th February, in referring to the resolution brought forward in the Imperial Council by Mr. Viragharacharya, remarks

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

Railway Policy. that so long as Government will not take up the administration of the railways in its own hands, the hardships which the people have to bear will not be removed. The Companies only keep an eye to their own profits. The comforts provided for the first and second class passengers are equal to those enjoyed by passengers travelling in those classes in Europe, but the discomfort suffered by the third class passengers is simply deplorable. Much is being written about it, but without avail. Under Government administration some improvement in this respect may be expected. There will be further gain, in that a large portion of the money which now goes to foreign countries will remain in India, and the Government will then be able to provide for a large number of Indians. It urges the Government to consider its railway policy at an early date.

46. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says:—

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

"Excise Revenue" in Bihar and Orissa.

The Secretary to the Revenue Board of the Government of Bihar and Orissa has written to the Government that though the excise revenue of the Government shows an increase, there has been no increase in the sale of intoxicants. The Government, however, keeps no account of the sale of toddy, to which the people of the province are very much addicted. It must, therefore, be said that the increase of revenue has been due to an increase in the sale of toddy.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

47. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 16th February says that the relief operations opened by the Government within the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district are being ill-managed by the officers in charge of them, so that needy people are not getting relief properly.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Feb. 16th, 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Referring to the defeat of Mr. Mastermann in the Bethnal Green election, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says:—

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

So far as India is concerned, both the Liberals and Unionists hold the same views. The general cult of the Liberals is, however, favourable to the aspirations of the Indians. They are giving Home Rule to Ireland. This has made Scotland and Wales also eager to get the same privilege. If they get it, the claim of India to it will be strengthened.

49. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February suggests that before any real work can be done by co-operative credit societies, the ancient village-unions of India should be revived, for it is by this means that the wants and grievances of villages can be speedily redressed and disputes easily settled.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th February says that all high officials in this country ought to learn the language of the province in which they are stationed. It is ignorance of local dialects on their part which necessitates the keeping of interpreters and translators by the Government.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 27th, 1914.

Writings of the vernacular press reach them only in translations, and instances are not rare in which it has been proved that these translations are not always correct and thus often bring trouble on innocent writers.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Feb. 26th, 1914.

51. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says that the appointment of four Indians to the vacancies in the Indian Medical Service has bewildered the *Pioneer* which does not see any necessity for holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India. The *Pioneer* does not take into account the large number of Indians who are unable to go to England either through want of means or religious prejudices. And why should it do so? All that it cares for is to look to the interests of the Europeans.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 28th, 1914.

52. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 28th February does not support the idea of the Government legislating to put a stop to the practice of demanding marriage dowries, because it does not think it proper that the Government should interfere in social matters. But considering that the situation has become very grave and has led to the sacrifice of an innocent girl's life, the paper asks all Bengalis to cure the social ulcer before long.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 7th March 1914.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 10 of 1914.]

REPORT (PART II)

OF

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	157	(f) — Questions affecting the land—	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g) — Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Exclusion of Asiatics from Canada	159	Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h) — General—	
(a) — Police—		The reappearance of the Zamindar	163
House searches in the Punjab	159	The late Lord Minto	ib.
		Ditto	ib.
(b) — Working of the Courts—		The Press Act	164
Civilian Judges of the Calcutta High Court	159	III.—LEGISLATION.	
(c) — Jails—		The Bengal Legislative Council	164
Nil.		The New Copyright Act	166
(d) — Education—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Calcutta Municipality and elementary education	160	Nil.	
The new Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University	ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Sibpur College	161	Deserted villages	166
Ditto	162	The famine and the Famine Insurance Fund	ib.
The end of the Lahore Medical College strike	ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Bethune College	ib.	Sir William Meyer's reply	167
(e) — Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		The Financial Statement	ib.
Nil.		Ditto	168
		Sir William Meyer and fiscal independence	169

100 10 10 10 10

CONTENTS

REPORT PART II

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914

CONTENTS

1. List of Indian-owned English newspapers published in Bengal during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
2. Details of the circulation of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
3. Details of the subscription to the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
4. Details of the advertisement revenue of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
5. Details of the printing and stationery expenditure of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
6. Details of the salaries and wages of the staff of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
7. Details of the other expenses of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
8. Details of the net profit of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
9. Details of the assets and liabilities of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1
10. Details of the income and expenditure of the above newspapers during the week ending Saturday, 7th March 1914	1

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee "	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot "	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire "	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror "	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation "	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World "	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman "	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet "	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph "	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald "	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	260
12	"East "	Do.	Weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	230
13	"Calcutta Spectator "	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan	500

LIST OF INDIAN AGENTS
BY THE DISTRICT
[Date]

No.	Name of Agent	Post Office	Office	Year
1	Arthur James Parker	1890
2	1891
3	1892
4	1893
5	1894
6	1895
7	1896
8	1897
9	1898
10	1899
11	1900
12	1901
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

181. The *Bengalee* remarks that while the question of the difficulties and disabilities of the Indians bids fair to be satisfactorily settled in South Africa, it is reappearing in all its acuteness in Canada. The Royal Commission has recommended the total exclusion of Asiatics from British Columbia owing to the impossibility of their absorption even though they become Canadian citizens. The ground of the prohibition is not very clear. The Indians are admittedly a civilized people, and their habits and manners cannot be offensive in the least even to the most refined and cultured taste. It is high time the question of the status of the Indians in the self-governing colonies was authoritatively solved, or it will always continue a menace to Imperial solidarity.

BENGALUR,
6th Mar. 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

182. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to an extract from the *Tribune* about what it calls "a feature" of the house searches in the Punjab. History, it is said, repeats itself. If house searches are now the order of the day in the Punjab, Bengal in the past passed and has quite lately been passing through similar experiences and can well understand what they mean. It is now well-known how the bulk of these searches produced nothing more than mere mare's nests. It is wondered that Criminal Investigation Department officers, with these results in Bengal, should have tried similar experiments in the Punjab as they did in Bengal, which only unsettled public minds and created general alarm. The police searches in the United Provinces recalls the well-known pronouncement of Sir John Hewett, the immediate predecessor of the present Lieutenant-Governor, laying down the wholesome rule under which such searches should be conducted. He said there should be no search in any house unless there be *reasonable grounds* for it. Now, was this principle observed when the house of Mr. J. N. Chaudhuri, of Allahabad, was searched? When the members of the Allahabad High Court Association at a meeting passed a resolution "placing entire confidence in Mr. Chaudhuri and his son" and "protesting strongly against the action of the authorities" in subjecting him to this humiliation, it is clear that the rule mentioned above has been honoured in its breach. The Vakils' Association has done well in sending a copy of their resolution to Lord Hardinge. It is high time that His Lordship should intervene and seriously consider whether such a state of things should be allowed to continue.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Feb. 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

183. The *Indian World* remarks:—"There seems to be a strange fatality that always links Dacca and Assam together. And it is not known if it is a pure accident that is responsible for the unique constitution of the Bench of the Calcutta High Court which has its sway over the Dacca Division and Assam, and is presided over by a happy couple of Indian Civil Service judges. The result is far from satisfactory either to the litigant or to the poor vakil who has to support his case before this Bench. Thus, it is nothing unusual that while the vakil is making his submissions before this Bench, having barely opened his case, Justice Richardson runs his eagle eyes over the papers before him just for a little while, and then folds up the papers and tilts the bundle over the edge of the panel that shelters His Lordship's nether limbs from the sight of the rabble. The missile pitches forward and misses the poor peshkar by a fraction of an inch. And when after this His Lordship is not thinking very hard with his eyes shut and limbs languidly laid in the capacious chair, my Lord's judicial gaze is travelling over the ceiling above. When His Lordship has thus sent the

INDIAN WORLD,
25th Feb. 1914.

brief flying with a capital billiard-stroke, the other Lordship on the Bench—who, it must be owned, tries to be more courteous—is left with a Hobson's choice in regard to the case before him, and somehow manages to come to the same decision as his quick-witted brother, though less laconically. One may be pardoned for suspecting that this is not absolutely the best way of administering justice. The worst thing about the civilian members of the Bench is the air of superciliousness and *subjanta* that sits on them from the day they are translated to the High Court. In their eagerness for expedition, they are wont to sacrifice common courtesy to the members of the legal profession who are imagined to be always putting forward foolish propositions of law. But even if the velocity test of competence were imposed on the Hon'ble Judges, the Indian Civil Service members of the Bench would not come out very creditably. Because with all their intuitive knowledge of things, which is really wonderful, they somehow prove to be the slowest of judges in the long run—Mr. Justice Holmwood always excepted. Indeed, we have recently seen that in Letters Patent appeals from the decision of single judges, sitting on the appellate side of the Calcutta High Court, very few of the decisions of lawyer judges have been set aside, while a much higher percentage of the Indian Civil Service judges has been reversed. We cannot guess what the result would have been if Letters Patent appeals lay from the decisions of Divisional Benches where both the presiding judges are members of the Indian Civil Service. Quick despatch is an undoubted virtue, particularly so when my Lord Chief Justice enjoins it in emphatic terms. It would be well, however, if some people took the trouble of remembering that a massive pile of stones with lofty arches, and an equally ponderous name like that of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, cannot alone make an institution a palladium of justice."

(d)—Education.

INDIAN WORLD,
25th Feb. 1914.

184. The *Indian World* remarks that Mr. Hornell has rendered a public service by drawing attention to the inadequacy of provision made by the Calcutta Municipality for elementary education and also to the defective management of the funds allotted for the purpose. There exists a small committee of the Municipality to look after this part of the work, but it is a matter of considerable doubt if the committee discharges its functions properly and with care. It is generally believed that the Municipal grant to a school may be easily secured through the kind offices of a friendly Commissioner though the efficiency of a school, nay often even its existence, is not a *sine qua non* of the grant. The Calcutta Municipality spends about 30,000 rupees annually on primary education, while the allotment of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for this object amounts to a lakh and a third every year. The want of supervision over the schools which receive the grants in Calcutta is also notorious, and it seems to be no concern of the Municipality to see whether the money is appropriated to the purpose for which it is given. The paper hopes that the Calcutta Corporation will seriously consider the matter and set it right.

TELEGRAPH,
28th Feb. 1914.

185. The *Telegraph* is glad to find that its suggestion has been accepted by the Government, and that Dr. Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in succession to Sir Ashutosh Mukharji who retires next month. The services of Sir Ashutosh Mukharji to the University during the most critical period of its existence, are beyond comparison. There are, no doubt, people who blame him for his part in the University Act; but they should remember that he had no authority, like Mr. S. P. Sinha in the Supreme Executive Council, to change the policy of the Government. In view of this clear truth, the Universities Act might have assumed a much more drastic and retrograde character but for Sir Ashutosh. The number of youths receiving higher English education to-day bears no comparison to the figure before Sir Ashutosh assumed charge. The press and public are unanimous to-day as to the brilliant and unsurpassed services of the present Vice-Chancellor. His successor would, therefore, find it no easy task

to keep up with the progress hitherto achieved. There is not another equally-gifted family in Calcutta, and for generations it has been intimately connected with the cause of education. Like Dr. Mukharji, Dr. Sarbadhikari, in spite of the legal profession to which both belong, has had experience in other walks of life as well. Indeed in his earlier days he was for years connected with the *Hindu Patriot*, and has, since his College days, been associated with the educational problem and the Calcutta University. During his recent visit to Europe Dr. Sarbadhikari made such a favourable impression as to be honoured by various distinguished bodies and educational institutions. It is suggested that the new appointment is only for six months, on the ground that the proposal of the Government of India in this connection has not yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State. One can hardly believe this, for the simple reason that whoever is appointed, requires to be initiated in the mysteries of the University administration; and this preliminary stage is sure to take months. If the appointment be for six months only, the period would hardly be sufficient for the new incumbent to acquire necessary insight into the details of the various branches of the administration. Therefore it may be well dismissed as inconsistent.

186. The *Herald* remarks that for the first time in the history of the power granted to the members of the Legislative Council to move resolutions, a proposal was put forward which is sure of giving rise to a controversy between one part of the province and another. An attempt to oppose this step will not be very readily acceptable to the people of Eastern Bengal. And the authors of that attempt, it is certain, will be regarded in no very good light. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray's resolution wants the proposal to remove the Sibpur Engineering College to Dacca to be dropped and the College established in Calcutta if the removal is at all imperative. The object of the resolution is clear enough, but the discourse with which the proposal is supported by the mover is a rambling statement in which the object of the resolution comes in only by fits and starts. Babu Surendra Nath Ray begins with a statement that he is not aware of the reason of the removal of the College from Sibpur. The insanitary conditions of the place, the Port Commissioners' demand for the site and similar other facts are, however, known well enough in the country. The next statement as to the utility of the College does not very logically arise from the question of abolition, as the College is being removed to another site and not being abolished. But in the following sentence the real attitude of the Hon'ble Member is very clearly expressed. He says, "It would be considered as a reactionary measure by the people, at least of this part of the province, if there be no Civil Engineering College in or about Calcutta." Every part of the province might feel likewise if one is to accept the statement of the Hon'ble Mover, and the only way the Government can meet the wishes of those of the same mind as Babu Surendra Nath Ray is by establishing an Engineering College in every district of Bengal if not in every subdivision. One could understand this talk about reactionary measure to have some justification if the Hon'ble Member could show a better claim for Calcutta to have the Engineering College. One finds, of course, the Hon'ble Member quoting figures that 42 or nearly half the number of students come from Calcutta, 14 from the Burdwan Division, and those from the Dacca Division only number 15. And these figures are followed by the prayer: "I respectfully submit that in all matters, specially in matters education, the claims of the most important divisions of the province ought to be taken into consideration." Even if one accepted the difference in importance, the claims of unimportant divisions should be taken into consideration. Is the Hon'ble Member aware of the conditions which generally surround the candidate for admission into a professional college? It is next to impossible for the mufassal students to get into one of these unless they are prepared to do many things which come rather easy to the student of the metropolis than to his compeer from the country. The removal of the College to Dacca would give a fairer representation. It is too late to point out that some of the greatest of the Engineering Colleges of England and the Continent are far removed from the industrial centres. Has the Hon'ble Member inquired on how many days in the year Sibpur College students are taken out under proper guidance to see

HERALD.
3rd Mar. 1914.

the great engineering works on both sides of the Hooghly, and if such visits cannot be arranged with the College at Dacca. The sights which the Sibpur student enjoys in crossing by the ferry or driving over the Howrah bridge do not help him much in his engineering studies. Then how does the proposal appear to Babu Surendra Nath Ray to attach a College which has to be residential in the strictest sense of the term to a non-residential institute, in place of its forming a part of the residential University. But these facts perhaps did not come very much into the Hon'ble Member's consideration, as in his speech he mostly deals with the question of higher engineering education in the country, though his resolution does not concern itself with it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Mar. 1914.

187. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that one noticeable feature of the discussion at the other day's meeting of the Bengal Council over the threatened abolition of the

Sibpur College. Sibpur Engineering College was the practical unanimity of the Indian members. Almost all of them, from the Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Ray who started the discussion, to the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, the late Law Member of the Imperial Government, who rarely speaks, opposed its abolition or its being tampered with. It is therefore a bit inexplicable how the Hon'ble Mr. Lyons replying on behalf of the Government, could still stick to the unfortunate proposal for removing the College. Of course, everybody is thankful to him for giving the assurance that "the definite decision as to the complete higher training of assistant engineers could not be come to until the recommendations of the Public Services Commission had been made." But if it is borne in mind that it is for the people and with their money that the Institution is maintained, and that the popular representatives unanimously oppose its abolition or crippling, there can be no doubt as to what the final decision of the Government ought to be.

BENGALUR,
5th Mar. 1914.

188. The strike of the Lahore Medical College students which commenced from the 12th of the last month has come to an end, remarks the *Benqulee*, the Punjab Government having ordered the readmission of the

The end of the Lahore Medical College strike.

students without an exception. The peace-makers on this occasion were Raja Sir Harnam Singh and Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan who at last succeeded in restoring good relations between the students and the College authorities. The Raja has grown grey in the service of his country and his coming out from a well-earned rest for the satisfactory settlement of an unfortunate event which was for some time causing considerable anxiety to the Punjab public shows that age has not chilled the warmth of his ardour for the public good. "He interviewed the professors," says the *Tribune*, "admonished the students, took down written statements from them binding them to a certain course of action, and finally laid the whole case before His Honour" (the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab). It is also believed that there will be a sifting and independent enquiry into the grievances of the students, in which the Principal and the Professors will have no hand. It is hoped the result of this enquiry will obviate all chances of future misunderstanding. The paper congratulates His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer on his timely intervention on behalf of the aggrieved students of the Lahore Medical College.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Mar. 1914.

189. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it has had occasion before to make remarks regarding the principalship of the Bethune College. Lately an informal conference was held

The Bethune College.

in the College at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, mainly to consider the question of appointing a Lady Principal in the College. Mr. Hornell had some Bengali ladies selected at random to be present at the Conference to elicit their opinion about the advisability of having a European Lady Principal. Out of ten ladies only two advocated the appointment of a European, the rest, however, affirming the appointment of an Indian Lady Principal. It may be noted here that these two ladies have little or no connection whatsoever with the Bethune College, not being the products of this or any other University. At any rate their opinion can never be accepted to represent that of the Bengali community in general or of the Brahmo Samaj in particular. Rumour has it that the Director intends to form another Advisory Committee of the ladies. The paper, however, does not find any

reason for doing so, for there are two Committees already, but takes this opportunity of suggesting that the existing Committee (visiting) may be enlarged, if so desired.

(h)—General.

190. It is a matter of great gratification to the *Mussalman* that the *Zamindar* of Lahore has reappeared after depositing a security of Rs. 2,000 and has thus again entered upon a career of serving the community and the country. It is now well-known that at first the *Zamindar* was asked to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000. The order was complied with. After some months that security was forfeited and a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 was demanded. That, too, together with the press was confiscated some weeks ago, and now, with the help of its readers, the paper has again appeared. The paper is glad that the blow has not proved fatal to its contemporary and that it has survived it.

MUSALMAN.
27th Mar. 1914.

191. The *Bengalee* observes that the death of Lord Minto will create a sense of profound sorrow throughout the country. He will go down to posterity as one of the authors of the Reform Scheme which, despite its defects, has given an impetus to the political progress of the country. This, perhaps, is not the time to enter into criticism of Lord Minto's administration. One is too near the events in which he took a leading part to be able to do it with that freedom from bias which might be expected of the dispassionate historian. Some of his measures, notably the deportations, gave rise to considerable difference of opinion and to just and merited condemnation. But the greatest of rulers are not free from the blunders which are incidental to the imperfections of our common human nature. The good has to be weighed with the evil that has been wrought; and the residuum of good over the evil or of evil over the good must determine the judgment of the impartial critic. Into this strict and strenuous criticism of Lord Minto's administration the paper is not prepared to enter; nor would it be seemly to do so just now. But all sections of the community will unite in mourning the death of a ruler who had in him many of the qualities of a statesman and all the finer instincts of a gentleman. Whatever difference of opinion there might have been between him and the Indian community, they are now forgotten in the presence of his open grave. And there is a widespread sense of genuine sorrow that one so good, so true, so sympathetic in his dealings with all who came in contact with him, should be cut off in the prime of his life. The journal offers Lady Minto its sincerest condolence on her great bereavement. The Bengal Council was adjourned yesterday in honour of the memory of Lord Minto with a fine speech from His Excellency Lord Carmichael which touched the heart of every one who heard him.

BENGALIAN.
3rd Mar. 1914.

192. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* deeply regrets to announce the death of Lord Minto, though it was not unprepared for it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
3rd Mar. 1914.

Ibid. When he came out to this country as Viceroy, the Bengal partition agitation had been carried to its highest pitch. Sir Bampfylde Fuller had commenced his iron rule, and the entire Bengali nation, both in the East and the West, had been convulsed in a way never witnessed before, in the annals of the British administration in India. Lord Minto showed his deep sympathy with the people for the wrong done to them by Lord Curzon and won their hearts by an act which no previous Viceroy had ventured to do, the removal of Sir B. Fuller from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal. The general public are, perhaps, not aware how this unprecedented event came to happen. A representative Indian gentleman earnestly besought His Excellency to restrain Sir B. Fuller. He submitted that he could not ask His Lordship to censure him publicly, but he might write to him privately to mend his way of administering the affairs of his province. The Viceroy accepted the suggestion and sent a private communication to Sir Bampfylde. The latter, however, very much resented this friendly advice of His Excellency, and said in reply that he would be obliged to throw up his appointment if he were interfered with in the discharge of his duties. Lord Minto was not

intimidated by this threat and displayed, in a few months, the firmness of his character, by compelling him to resign. Here is another incident to show how sincerely anxious the late Viceroy was to conciliate the people. He was approached by many Bengali leaders to reconsider the partition question and his invariable answer was that he could do nothing. One of these leaders, however, submitted a scheme for his consideration, and he was so impressed with its reasonableness that he promised to forward it to the Secretary of State with his approval. It was known as "the Sindh system." When Sindh was added to Bombay, and that Presidency became too large for one Governor to rule, the difficulty was removed by giving it a Commissioner, and delegating all the executive powers of the Governor to him. In the case of Bengal, it was suggested to Lord Minto that the best way to solve the partition problem was to create a Governor and Council for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and give a Chief Commissioner to Assam, and a Commissioner to Chota Nagpur, keeping the Legislative Council and the High Court common to all. The leading men of Bengal, who had formed themselves into an anti-Partition Committee and who had their regular sittings at the Indian Association received the news with intense delight and wired it to England. But, alas, man proposes and somebody else disposes. Lord Minto was about to submit the scheme to the Secretary of State when news came that Lord Morley, in reply to a question from Sir Henry Cotton, had declared in the House of Commons that the partition had become a "settled fact" and it could not be re-opened! The project thus fell through and the trouble in India began. Indeed, if this scheme had been introduced, the partition agitation would have ceased, and anarchism, with all its attendant horrors, would not have entered the country.

BENGALUR,
3rd Mar. 1914.

193. The *Bengalee* refers to a manifesto addressed to the British public demanding "an immediate alteration of the Press law, whether by amendment or by repeal as will

The Press Act.
put an end to the abuses which have accompanied its operation." The manifesto is headed by the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Courteny of Penwith, Mr Wilfred Blunt, the Ven'ble Professor Beesly, Sir William Byles, M.P., and others. Indian civilians now in retirement, the Ven'ble Mr. Herbert Reynolds, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Skrine are among the signatories. Journalists of note and distinction who contribute to the moulding of British public opinion are among those who have joined the movement. It is a manifesto which cannot be despised or brushed aside as unworthy of consideration as coming from interested agitators. A Bishop of the Church of England is no agitator. Lord Courteny is held in universal respect by all parties for the breadth and liberality of his views, his freedom from party bias and his genuine love for human advancement. It is no mean occasion that has called forth the Ven'ble Herbert Reynolds and Professor Beesly from their retirement. The manifesto is the first signal of a strenuous campaign against the Press Act; and such a campaign can only end in one way, the triumph of the popular voice. The attitude of the Government, as disclosed in the debate that took place in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 5th January last, was disappointing to a degree and has stimulated the agitation for the repeal or at any rate for a substantial modification of the Act. There was a disposition evinced by the Government on that occasion to go back upon the pledge given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha. The safeguards which were proposed, have been found to be illusory; while the dangerously comprehensive character of the Act is admitted by the highest legal authority. The manner in which it is being worked shows what a menace it is to the liberties of the Press. Ought the community to sit idle under an Act of this kind? The best of Englishmen feel that its repeal or substantial amendment is absolutely called for. They have represented the feeling of the country; and Indians should strengthen their hands and co-operate with them.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALUR,
5th Mar. 1914.

194. At the recent meetings of the Bengal Legislative Council, observes the *Bengalee*, some very important questions were discussed. The non-official members obtained an important expression of opinion from the Government as regards the question

of the training of Civil Engineers in Bengal. The whole question is practically hung up until the Report of the Public Services Commission has been received; and in the meantime it is presumed the *status quo ante* and the Sibpur College will be maintained. At the meeting of the Council the Hon'ble Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray, of Kakina, moved a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the causes of the rise in infant mortality and suggest preventive and remedial measures. The subject is one of vital importance when we bear in mind that one out of every five children died within a year of their birth in Bengal and Bihar. The death-rate is appalling. The causes are more or less well-known. They are partly such as the people may control; there are others in which they need the assistance of Government. For instance, child-marriage is partly responsible for the high rate of infant mortality. The offsprings of immature parents are more liable to succumb to disease than those born with a greater fund of vitality. This early marriage is one of those customs which work harm in a thousand different directions. Here the authorities are powerless; and the intervention of the community is necessary. But there are other causes such as poverty, and malarious fever and the ignorance of the people where the action of the Government is necessary and is bound to be fruitful. The spread of education, the execution of sanitary works, and the opening out of industries by or with the aid of Government are measures which may help to diminish the load of poverty, and improve the health of the people. To this great work the paper invites the Government and in the full confidence that its appeal will not have been made in vain. The question of work of protection against the Damodar floods also came up before the Council for consideration. The Hon'ble Maulvi Anwar Chaudhari made out a strong case for immediate action, and it was supported by the authority of the Maharaja of Burdwan, whose ancestors were at one time the custodians of the Damodar embankment and made over the duty to the East India Company subject to the payment of a fixed annual sum. The outcome of the debate was that an assurance was given that the Government was fully prepared to meet the situation and would do all it could to mitigate the evil. It was an assurance worthy of the Government. It is only hoped that no unnecessary time would be lost; for the moments are precious.

195. The Indian Copyright Bill, observes the *Bengalee*, which was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler last year, was passed into law on the 24th of last month. This is an important measure affecting the rights of authors, and the Government provide a substantial improvement in these rights of the law which has now been placed on the statute book. Two important changes have been made in Select Committee: the first is the extension of the period of copyright as regards translations from five to ten years. The period could have been well extended to fifteen or twenty years as there is no reason why an author should not have the same rights in a translation of his works as in the original. However, a period of ten years is a considerable improvement since a decade is twice as long as a lustrum. The other change in the Committee is the conferment upon District Judges of concurrent jurisdiction along with the High Court in civil suits and proceedings under the Act. In view of the fact that suits relating to infringement of copyright are sometimes of a petty nature and the possibility of an author residing in the mufassal being unable to bring a suit in the High Court this extension of jurisdiction to district courts must be regarded as a step in the right direction. The new law is also simpler than the old one as it abolishes the formality of registration of copyright. The scope of copyright is extended and the new Act, on the whole, is a good deal more satisfactory than the old law of copyright in India. The paper regrets to find that an attempt was made by an Indian Member of Council to limit the term of copyright to thirty years after the death of the author, but his amendment was rejected. Men who are born into money and make money easily appear to forget that an author's money is very hardly earned and it is but bare justice that his books should be a source of income at least to his immediate heirs.

BENGALIEE,
5th Mar. 1914.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BENGALKE,
28th Feb. 1914.

196. The *Bengalee* urges the return of urban settlers to their villages on the ground that an unhealthy and impoverished peasantry can do precious little to improve their

Deserted villages.

lot unless backed by the brains and money of those who have removed to the cities. The pressing problem of village sanitation can be solved only by the deserters returning to their posts of duty notwithstanding temporary discomforts, inconveniences and risks of sickness and death which such a course might involve. The zamindars, the comparatively well-to-do section of the middle class, and even those who get a hand-to-mouth existence must keep a close connection with their ancestral villages for individual and general well-being. Those who at present earn their incomes in the cities and towns must religiously devote a certain portion of them to the rebuilding of village life. They must send back their families to their rural homes to the care of some friendly neighbours, even if the presence of all the male members of the family is required in the cities. In this way let them seek to be once more interested in the affairs of the villages. In the present critical condition of the villages it will hardly be safe to trust to the uncertain operation of the patriotic impulse of the absentee inhabitants. If they establish centres of attraction in the villages by keeping their families there, they will be compelled to avail themselves of all possible opportunities to go home and share in the work of village improvement. In the present highly insanitary condition of the villages the paper's advice is likely to be discounted as opposed to common sense and the instinct of self-preservation. But in all bewildering situations boldness is one's only hope. Apart from the consideration of individual interest the great question of national regeneration also depends for its solution on the resuscitation of these small units of life. The villages are, as it were, the cells of the great national organism. In the heterogeneous crowd of a city one experiences a sort of insularity and detachment which can induce no common action, and feels like a fish out of water. In all big centres of population most people pursue exclusively their own individual welfare. Indians are to grow and strengthen their patriotic impulses, and develop their racial self respect, they must go back to the villages they hail from and try to make the villages self-contained and self-sufficient. There, life will find favourable circumstances for expansion and expression, and the needs of the full complement of population will revive manufacture and agriculture and bring into existence all the agencies for building the body and mind.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Mar. 1914.

197. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that there is a chapter on Famine Relief in the Imperial Budget. It says

The Famine and the Famine Insurance Fund.

that in the United Provinces the worst tract comprises an area of 46 thousand square miles and 19 million people, and may be taken to include the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand divisions and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions. The failure of the monsoon in the parts most affected in this tract is worse than in the famine of 1907-08. Add to this the scarcity area which also includes several districts of the Bombay Presidency as well as of the Central Provinces. The situation is, therefore, very gloomy. The Hon'ble Finance Minister thus describes how the occurrence of famine and widespread scarcity affects the finances of the Government in various ways, directly and indirectly. In the first place, it involves at once the distribution of agricultural advances on a largely increased scale and this has already amounted to about Rs. 125 lakhs. Secondly, it entails suspensions, and ultimately considerable remissions, of land revenue. In 1913-14 a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs will be suspended mainly on this account: in 1914-15 the budget provides for further suspension of Rs. 33 lakhs. Thirdly, there is the actual expenditure on Famine Relief including the cost to Government of the reduction of railway rates for the carriage of fodders. The Hon'ble Finance Minister does not mention another terrible item: the death, disease and ruin of tens of thousands of families from the effects of starvation.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

198. The *Bengalee* observes that Sir William Meyer's lengthy speech in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji's resolution on provincial settlements, though

Sir William Meyer's reply.

satisfactory in a way, leaves the real question at issue very nearly where it was. It is a going back on the progressive principle of administration enunciated in the Government of India's Despatch of 25th August which inspired the resolution. In fact no pledge of provincial autonomy in finance has been made. This is cutting away the ground from under the feet of the resolution. It may be that the successive stages of evolution in the Imperial Government's financial relation with the provincial administrations have gradually tended to the benefit of the latter. But that is no reason why a proposal for placing the settlements on a still more sound and equitable basis should not be entertained. The Finance Member's alarm that the concession of financial autonomy to the Provincial Governments might land the Central Government in such difficulties as the Moghuls experienced under Todar Mal's arrangement or with which the Peking Government is confronted in the present time is altogether groundless, in as much as they suggest a disorganized condition of those States which nobody can think of in connection with the well-organized British administration in India. It is difficult to understand why the Imperial Government should feel its position insecure if they have to depend upon fixed allowances from the Provincial Governments, thus leaving the latter perfect liberty of action in the matter of attending to the growing needs of the provinces. Besides, it is always open to the Central Government to draw upon the resources of the Provincial Governments in cases of deficit. There is no reason to apprehend that such casual demands at distant intervals will exercise any disturbing influence on the programme of the provinces. Further, to minimise the chances of such unforeseen and disturbing demands on provincial exchequers the allowances for the needs of the Imperial Government can be fixed with a reasonable margin to cover all possible contingent charges. In any case the Government of India should acknowledge the principle that the revenues primarily belong to the provinces and it is a demoralising arrangement which makes them feel that they must not do with their revenues as they think fit but place them at the disposal of the Supreme Government and abide by their method of distribution. The four grounds on which the Finance Member has expressed his inability to accept Mr. Banarji's resolution all pre-suppose that the proposed Committee of Enquiry would not recommend any substantial modification in favour of the Provincial Governments, but it may go backward and suggest a cutting down of the existing grants. The paper has no doubt that the Finance Member is quite sincere in his solicitude to save the Provincial Government from any untoward consequence of the deliberations of the proposed Committee. But if he could go a step further and recognise the legitimacy of the right of the provinces to dispose of their revenues according to their own needs his fair-mindedness would be perfectly vindicated. As it is, he went out of his way to anticipate the Committee of Enquiry and warn the mover and supporters of the resolution that it might be a case of from the frying pan to the fire. Mr. Banarji's object was to secure an advance towards the movement of provincial autonomy by more liberal financial arrangement as between the Provincial and Imperial Governments.

199. Some curiosity had been excited as to the first Budget of the new Finance Minister writes the *Bengalee*. Sir William Meyer has a great reputation. He has succeeded

The Financial Statement.

one of the ablest Ministers who held the portfolio of finance. Further, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was fortunate beyond expectation. His career as a Finance Minister was marked by a succession of prosperous seasons. Sir William Meyer finds himself in a different situation. The season of prosperity has apparently come to an end; and the resources of the Finance Department will be taxed to the utmost to maintain the progressive standard of expenditure suited to the requirements of the country without imposing fresh burdens. Sir William Meyer has embarked upon this difficult task; and his Financial Statement is the first instalment of the work that lies before him. The Opium receipts are rapidly diminishing, and they will soon disappear; under Customs and Railways a decline in revenue is anticipated, while Military expenditure shows an advance of £481,000 for 1914-15. Under Education and Sanitation

BENGALUR.
28th Feb. 1904.

BENGALUR.
4th Mar. 1914.

it is proposed to make recurring grants of £60,000, and £40,000, respectively, for the Provincial Governments. It is practically admitted that these grants are not enough to meet the growing expenditure under these heads, and the Finance Minister adds, "that it would have been a great satisfaction to the Government of India if financial conditions had permitted of a larger grant in aid of these primary objects of our policy. We fully recognize the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in Education and Sanitation must inevitably entail. But Hon'ble Members will recognize, I think, that in a year like the present it is not practicable to go further than is now proposed as regards Imperial allotments." It is perfectly true that the Provincial Governments have not always been able to spend the Imperial grants made under these heads. But as they do not lapse, they are spread over a number of years. A recommendation of the Decentralization Commission offering relief to the Local Governments has been adopted. It is proposed to provide £40,000 (recurring) for the remission of a number of miscellaneous contributions which local authorities at present pay to Local Governments as a return for services rendered by the regular provincial establishments, but in regard to which it is held that no recovery need hereafter be made. This is a step in the right direction. As regards borrowing there will be a rupee loan of 5 crores to be raised in this country. It will represent a record demand for the Indian money market and will be thoroughly approved by public opinion. The public debt of a country should so far as practicable be kept in the hands of the country.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
5th Mar. 1914.

200. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that optimism has always characterised India's Finance Ministers; and Sir William Meyer is not an exception to the rule. So,

The Financial Statement.

in spite of the disappearance of the opium revenue, the reduced incomes on the major heads of revenues such as Land, Railways, etc., a big famine in one province, and severe scarcities in three other provinces, and the new Delhi nightmare, the new Finance Minister sees "no reason for taking a gloomy view" of the material condition of India. And why? Because, revenues in the current year have yielded a substantially larger amount (£84,656,000) than the revenues in 1912-13. If there had been no famine, scarcities and pestilence in the land, Indians might have congratulated themselves on this result. But who does not know that Indians were overpumped and hence this increased revenue? And it need hardly be pointed out that when people are made to pay beyond their capacity they are overtaken by famine and pestilence. The growing revenue of India, therefore, does not establish its elasticity; it only proves that the utmost limits of taxation in this country have been crossed and famines and pestilence are only protests of nature against this suicidal arrangement. It requires no argument to show that if the unfortunate raiyats of the United Provinces had been more lightly taxed just after their bare recovery from the ruinous effects of the famine of 1908-09, they would not have been again in the grip of another and a greater famine so soon. If India had been governed by means of its own people, and the Home charges, which include mainly the pensions, annuities and gratuities of retired English officials, were reduced to a large extent, and if in this way the country had been maintained in a prosperous condition, English merchants, manufacturers and traders would have profited more than they do now. The Finance Minister observes that, "in the case of piece-goods the imports have outrun all immediate requirements, and the markets on both sides of India are suffering from a congestion of stocks." This means that India's markets continue over-loaded with imports which the country has not yet digested. Why is this? Is it not because a large number of the people have been reduced to such a state of poverty that they have not the wherewithal to purchase these imported articles? A prosperous India thus means the consumption of more British manufactures. It also means the maintenance of more professional Englishmen. It cannot certainly affect the interests of the Civil and Military services prejudicially. On the other hand, a prosperous India is likely to bring the rulers and the ruled in closer touch, establish the Empire on a stronger basis and make the government of the country a very easy and pleasant task. The question now is—is India growing in prosperity? India with its sober industrious and law-abiding population, and with its rich and fertile soil, ought to be one of the richest countries in the world. But is India rich? Or, is she so poor that she is "in a state of chronic famine?" Just

mark where her money goes. Upwards of one hundred and fifty crores represent her annal gross revenue. It is disposed of in this way. There are many departments of State. The strongest comes first and takes away what it needs. Then comes another, which appropriates what it considers its just dues. And in this manner, the hundred and fifty crores gradually disappear. Indeed, every department is in a hurry to pocket as much as it can, unmindful of the claims and necessities of others. There is thus a scramble among them. And the departments which are in charge of developing her resources, material and intellectual, are practically starved. The inevitable result is chronic famine and pestilence. The Military Department is the strongest among the claimants and it enjoys the lion's share of the revenue. It sees or fancies difficulties which must be removed. It sees or fancies enemies who must be crushed. It proposes arrangements, no matter however costly, and they must be carried out. Otherwise the cry of "Empire in danger" will be raised. The Civil Service is the next big claimant. Its members must get princely salaries, otherwise they will decline to serve. They must also have compensation allowance! Similarly, the Police Department must be satisfied, or otherwise the country will swarm with seditious bacilli. In this way, the exchequer is all but exhausted, and little money is left when the demands of the Education, Sanitary and other departments, which look after the physical, intellectual and industrial growth of the people, are advanced! Need anybody now wonder why India is not growing? Says the Finance Minister: "Our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions." When so much depends on good harvests, is it not the duty of the Government to make the Agricultural Department the first department in the State? But is it so? On the other hand, a more neglected department does not exist. Canals should be more plentiful and water-rate should be low. Improved agricultural and scientific knowledge should be brought home to the agriculturists, through their own kit and kin. Eighty per cent. of the population are agriculturists and they are getting debilitated while the land is getting less fertile. But where are the funds for the improvement of agriculture and betterment of the agriculturists? Thus India is not prospering, but languishing, and thus has she become the permanent abode of famine and pestilence with all their attendant horrors.

201. The *Bengalee* remarks that Sir William Meyer's repudiation of fiscal independence for the Provinces was not only disappointing but illogical. It is to be remembered that he did not repudiate the pledge of provincial autonomy which was given in the despatch of the 25th August 1911. What he said was that no promise of fiscal independence had been given to the provinces. But as Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji pointed out in his speech fiscal independence is involved in the boon of provincial autonomy—there can be no provincial autonomy unless the provinces are self-contained and self-governing in the matter of finance. The repudiation, therefore, does not mean much; for the whole includes the part. The great pledge, therefore, remains intact; and the people of India will see to it that it is redeemed in its own proper time. We have survived that attack. To-day the Proclamation stands vindicated. For the highest Indian authority from his place in Parliament, Lord Morley himself, has declared that the Proclamation is not to be interpreted in a petti-fogging spirit, but that a large and liberal construction is to be put upon it. A time will come when a future Secretary of State for India, it may be when Mr. Montagu presides over the India Office as he is bound to do, sooner or later, will repeat the rôle of Lord Morley as regards the Despatch of the 25th August 1911. The last word on the subject has not been heard. Sir William Meyer's explanation will only stiffen the determination of Indians to bring about the redemption of the pledge contained in the Despatch of the 25th August. As Mr. Surendra Nath Banarji said the matter will again and again be introduced in the Council until the pledge has been redeemed.

BENGALÉE,
5th Mar. 1914.

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11, CAMAC STREET;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1914.

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